

Washington, D.C. August 1, 1955

134 **Hongkong, 15th March, 1889.**

379 Hong Kong 14th January 1959

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# Intimations.

## DAKIN BROTHERS.

—DISINFECTANT—  
SOLUBLE CRESOL,  
EFFICIENT,  
ECONOMICAL,  
NON-POISONOUS, NON-CORROSIVE.

One part to one thousand of water forms a strong reliable Disinfecting solution, that removes noxious odours by destroying all contagious matter and arresting putrefaction. It purifies and sweetens drains, latrines, cesspools, &c., while it will not injure persons or fabrics.

Sold in 8oz. and 16oz. Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Established A.D. 1847.

WATSON'S  
EXTRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS.  
Specially made with the finest and best materials and perfumed with the choicest floral extracts.

The following kinds are those in most general use and demand:—

Watson's Pure Transparent Soap.  
(Unscented).  
" " " " Glycerine Soap.  
" " " " Shaving Soap.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soap.

The following are the favorite kinds:—  
Treble Scented Cold Cream Soap.  
" " " " White Windsor Soap.  
" " " " Musk Brown Windsor Soap.  
" " " " Pure Bloom of Lavender Soap.  
" " " " Pure Hard Water Soap.  
" " " " Celebrated Naples Soap, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH, for reasons which are not easy to understand, has been airing in the local press his views—perhaps it would be more accurate to say what he wishes the public to believe are his views—regarding the affairs of the Punjom Mining Company. This gentleman arrived here the other day, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, as the reputed agent or representative of a very large body of shareholders in Singapore. According to popular rumour he was a Monte Cristo and Ruyterchild rolled into one, whose special mission was either to buy up the Company's entire property or to obtain control of the whole of the shares. So far, the promised sensation has not come off. The Punjom Company has yet an independent existence, its shares are still freely offered for sale on the local market, and even the threatened "boom" has not been realised. In fact, the advent of the great Singapore speculator has had no appreciable effect on the position or prospects of the concern. He is credited with having tendered a lakh of dollars for ten square miles of the Company's concession at Pahang, but his offer is understood to have been hampered with such conditions that it may be doubted whether it was ever seriously intended to lead to a bona fide purchase; and now, after threatening in the public press to extinguish the Board of Directors and remove the Company's headquarters to Singapore, he winds up by indulging in purposeless predictions and dazzling promises which are simply ludicrous.

Even assuming that Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH, as a large holder of Punjoms, is deeply interested in the Company's prosperity, we still fail to gather what purpose he hopes to serve by the big game of bluff he is clearly attempting to play through the newspapers. The character of a rodomontadist, even if it is only on paper, is one which is essentially unsuited to such a quiet and cautious man of business as Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH, and he does not score a success in the role. This gentleman must know perfectly well that, up to the present time, the light in which the Punjom Company has been considered by the public here is the true light. The scrip has been a gambling medium and nothing else. Nor can we see from recent events that the position has in any way greatly changed; this is still a purely gambling stock—even more so than at any time since it first sprang into existence. Does Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH wish the Hongkong public to believe that the recent extraordinary run on the Company's shares was due to any

important discovery of gold or any other valuable metal at Pahang, rather than to the extravagant offers made by London syndicates for the Punjom and other concessions? If he does, he will obtain but few converts to any such opinion. And is this representative of the Singapore shareholders not going a little too far when he speaks "of the already ascertained value of the admittedly rich concessions held at Punjom as well as Samatan?" We venture to suggest that the value of these concessions has not been already ascertained, nor are they "admittedly rich," notwithstanding Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH's ipse dixit to the contrary. Are three fourths of the Company's shares actually held in Singapore? That statement also we beg leave to doubt.

What Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH desires the Board of Directors to do he quite forgets to plainly define. He talks about the development of the concession without further delay. But has not this developing process been going on for several years, and unhappily without any satisfactory result? Is it not true that until the appearance of the vaunted London syndicate on the scene, nearly the whole of the Company's available capital had been expended on developing the property, and with such little effect that the winding up of the business was generally regarded as a mere question of time? It is gospel truth. Then, what is it Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH and his Singapore friends really want? A consulting committee at Singapore would seem to be their principal object, but as that would remove the gambling headquarters from Hongkong, it is scarcely probable that the Directors will make any such concession. If Mr. W. BUCHANAN SMITH has given us some idea of the "more energetic policy" he so glibly refers to, some safe conclusion might have been arrived at. But he merely indulges in vague and useless generalities, and "safely promises" that at the close of the present year the shares will not only be quoted but will be actually worth hundreds of dollars each. We only regret that, after advancing so far into the region of prophecy, this worthy gentleman did not tell us exactly how many hundreds of dollars each Punjom share will realise next December.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

### THE COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE.

LONDON, March 25th.

The tribunal of Commerce has expressed the opinion that no ground exists for liquidating the Comptoir d'Escompte.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to the *Stam Mercantile Gazette* there has lately been an epidemic of small-pox in Bangkok.

ACCORDING to latest advices from Manila Clara's Circus was performing at Lipa, a town in the province of Batangas.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Yapen* left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected on or about the 2nd proximo.

MISS AMY SHERWIN's Company gave another most successful entertainment at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Owing to pressure on our space a full report is held over until to-morrow.

MAJESTY:—"Madame, your husband charges you with assault." Lady defendant:—"Yes, your honour; I asked him if he would ever cease to love me, and he was so slow in answering that I hit him on the ear with a tea-pot. I am only a weak woman, your honour," she added, melting into tears, "and a woman's life is blighted unless she enjoys the tender love of the man to whom she has entrusted her happiness." Case dismissed.

MR. HO AMEI, manager of the On Tai Insurance Co., Ltd., courteously informs us that he has received telegraphic advices from the Company's agent in Manila to the effect that the steamers *Mindanao* and *Vizaya* have been lost. The *Mindanao* is a total loss, and the *Vizaya* is considerably damaged. No details as to loss of life, etc., have been received, but doubtless we shall receive full information by next steamer from Manila.

THE piety of Holy Adelaide has discovered a solemn warning in the conflagration of Miss M'Shane, a barmaid. This unhappy nymph was beating her curling tongs at a spirit lamp, when the lamp fell down and the blazing oil, brought about results as usual. The accident is generally regarded (in redeemed circles) as judgment upon poor Miss M'Shane for endeavouring to make her head look more beautiful than ever, with a view to luring young men on to destruction, both of the liver and the soul.

It gives us great pleasure to report that the Manila authorities have rendered compulsory the teaching of the Spanish language throughout the Philippine Islands, thus deterring the constant endorsement of clerical bigotry, the aim of which has been to keep the native classes in profound ignorance of any civilised language. The Spanish Government has lately been going ahead in the path of reform at such a rapid rate that we live in hope of yet seeing the fairest country on the face of the globe take its proper place in the scale of great nations. Firstly interference with mundane affairs must, however, first be summarily stopped; so long as the black-robed apostles of the Pope of the Vatican confine their attention to heaven they can do very little harm, but, should they too clearly understand that the Pope himself, they have enjoyed in directing affairs of the world most terminate, and in the fashion that is found most expeditious.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Nizam*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday.

We have to thank the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for a copy of a carefully compiled work on the China tea trade for the past year, which we propose reviewing at an early date.

THE eight men who made a disturbance at the Opium Farm yesterday were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. Two advocates had been retained—Mr. Denys for the prosecution and Mr. Caldwell for the defence, but the only effect was to remand the case.

FROM January 1st to March 9th of the current year only 63,913 piculs of rice were exported from Saigon, in the course of a few weeks the rice season in Saigon should commence, affording lucrative employment for local coasters.

"WHO will watch the watchman?" is an old conundrum. The answer has been found—a thief will. Yesterday a lunking bought out of pigeons, which he put into a basket. Whilst he was making other purchases he put them down and a pushing young man of the light-fingered persuasion stole them. He began his twenty-one days to-day, though.

THE DEPARTURE.—Bride: "Good-bye, mamma, good—!" Bridegroom: "Be careful, dear, your dress will brush against the wheel." Good-bye, my girl, my own darling! Look out, you nearly bumped your elbow. Give me that bouquet, it looks heavy." "Good-bye, all!" The Return.—Bride: "Here, dear, take this bundle." Bridegroom: "Anything else? Do you think I'm a cart-horse? Hurry up!"

THIS morning, the death of a Chinaman under suspicious circumstances was reported to the police. On inquiries being made by Detective Inspector Quincey it was found that the deceased went into a Chinese Club in Gough Street last night and had quarrelled with a man with whom he was gambling. It is not certain that he was struck in the face, but it is that he died soon afterwards. The body was first identified as that of a prominent Chinaman, but it was afterwards found that he was the first steward of the *Namoa*.

THUS the *Hawk*—A correspondent, who was with the Prince of Wales at Homburg, tells me that the waters had very little effect indeed upon the complacency of the Royal patient. Who ever thought they would when the Prince continues to eat so recklessly and so much! Night, too, seems to bring with it no palliative for the Royal appetite, for at Cotes, this summer, two chefs, a Frenchman and an Italian, were specially summoned to the Prince's table for the sole purpose of providing heavy meals for the Heir Apparent and his friends at two o'clock in the morning.

A ROBBERY is reported to have been committed in the rooms of two boarders at the Hongkong Hotel, early this morning. Complaints were made to the Manager that some articles had been abstracted from the luggage of one of the boarders, and from the dressing-table of another. On enquiry it was ascertained that a Chinaman had been seen passing from the new buildings on to the Hotel verandah at about 2 a.m.; but on search being made, no trace of the intruder could be found. The Detective police were communicated with, and it is expected that the stolen articles will be traced to some of the pawnshops in the colony.

A CORRESPONDENT, on whose knowledge and experience we can safely rely, writes as follows:—"I observe in the 'Notes from Chinese Papers' in your last night's issue that the 'Tao's,' described as a tribe of savages at Lien Chow, near Pakhoi, have been causing some trouble. This must refer to a tribe of aborigines called the 'Pah Tai Tao,' who live near Lien Chow, at the head of the North River, the North River Kwangtung, a very long distance away from Lienchow, near Pakhoi. I am confirmed in this opinion by the town of Sam Kong being mentioned, this place, which I visited some time since, being not very far distant from Lien Chow on the North River."

ON the 27th ult. a coolie, employed by a building contractor at the Peak, died after a few days' illness. The body was viewed and a post-mortem held, and no suspicious circumstances discovered, but a few days later a man who claimed to be a nephew of the deceased tried to secure the contractor for a hundred taels. Failing to get them, he denounced the man to the police, saying that he had beaten the deceased to death. The prisoner was arrested, and brought up a second time before Mr. Pollock this morning. "Nephew" admitted that he had been trying to "squeeze" the prisoner, and yet, instead of immediately putting him into the place of the latter, a further remand was ordered.

OUR Fochow contemporary understands that Hui Yu, the recently appointed Tatar General, holds the honorary rank of Marquis and is son of the famous High Commissioner Kwelling, who negotiated the Tientsin treaties of 1858 with the Earl of Elgin and Kinnaird, representing Great Britain, and Mr. W. B. Reid, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The Fochow *Echo* may be quite right as to His Excellency Hui Yu's honorary rank, but we can scarcely understand a Tatar General being the son of a man who was Captain General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchou Banner Force. Perhaps our contemporary will set us right!

THE barque *Chateau Lovell* has not been exactly an abode of bliss during the last two months. She left New York about long ago, and just before reaching Singapore a French sailor named Julien began to act curiously. After leaving for Hongkong, about ten days ago, he flourished a knife and offered to give lessons in carving to anybody who came near him. On being put into him he tried to dash his brains out against the bulkhead, but he was fastened, and it had to be padded, and a double guard set. The crew alleged that he had confessed to the murder of another sailor at Brest, when he was in the French Navy, but the Consul knows nothing of it. He was brought before Mr. Pollock to-day and remanded for medical examination.

WE note from the *Comercio* that the leading Spanish firms have taken a very sensible and practical view of the recent arbitrary proceedings sanctioned by the Manila Government in connection with the branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They have petitioned the Governor-General to find some speedy and efficacious remedy for the commercial dead-lock caused by the altogether unnecessary and unwarranted stoppage of the Bank's business, and we doubt not that His Excellency will do everything in his power to put matters right. It is perhaps as well to add that we have refrained from discussing this latest Manila misfortune of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, simply because no reliable information was available, and from a desire to avoid possible misconceptions. In due season we shall take a few questions to ask—unless in the meantime the Directors should see their way to explain one or two matters which, in view of the past, certainly require explanation.

TWO coolies had to take a sheep along the trays yesterday, and as it was foolish enough to refuse to walk their Arcadian minds evolved the idea of tying a rope round the neck and dragging it. Singular to say, a wooden-headed, st-hearted European constable arrested them, and, still more singularly, Mr. Pollock fined them \$5 each this morning.

MANILA papers report that the news as to the prevalence of cholera at Zamboanga is a little exaggerated. On the 27th ult., four deaths occurred from the fell disease, on the 28th three, and from the 6th to the 11th inst. no death has been reported. There was also an error in the computation of the inhabitants of the province of Zamboanga; they are over 10,000 and not 2,000 as stated. A telegram dated Lingayen the 26th inst. says that the sanitary condition of the place has been considerably improved, that cases of cholera were rare and malarial fever on the decrease.

THE following are the incomes of leading European rulers.—The late Emperor William is credited with having saved \$12,000,000 out of his public allowance. Switzerland gets along pleasantly with a President who is satisfied with the modest salary of \$3,000 a year. Oscar II of Sweden and Norway rubs along comfortably on \$775,525 that his subjects gracefully pay him. The Czar of Russia is credited with receiving \$12,250,000 and upward from his domains, but upward is an unlimited term. The King of Prussia (Emperor of Germany) is not badly "fixed." The Kingdom of Prussia pays him \$1,235,000, and besides that has great private domains. The sovereign of the Dutch East Indies annually takes \$2,070,000 out of the pockets of his impoverished subjects for the sole behoof of himself and kin. Milan, King of Servia, has had a pretty tough time in governing his petty kingdom of less than 2,000,000. He and his kin cost the little limited monarchy \$200,000. The ruler of Bavaria is allowed only \$1,107,040 a year, and out of this sum he has to pay for clothes and provisions for his family and to keep them in pocket money. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria may be a wise and valuable skipper to have on board the Ship of State, but with \$875,000 a year he is inadequately recompensed. The King of the Belgians has just about as much as he can do to keep himself supplied with pie and confectionery on the \$660,000 a year that his grateful subjects turn over to him. Queen Victoria rakes in something like \$385,000 for doing nothing but creating mischief.

## THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECT IN CHINA.

More by the things we do not know about it than by those we do I anticipate justifying my head-line. The Chinese name for it is 魷魚 (mak-yi) and it is to be seen almost everywhere in every native provision store in the country. Its scientific name is *Calote vulgaris*. It is often called the squid, but is more generally known to English fishermen and sailors as the squid or devilfish. It belongs to the family of the *Cephalopodes*, always powerful, for some of the very oldest sedimentary rock-formations are composed chiefly of a very close relative of our familiar example, the belemnite, side by side with remains of the great pelagic saurians hitherto assumed to be extinct, but a living specimen of which I have quite recently seen, not for the first time, and a drawing of which I am now preparing with the view of sending it to Dr. Gunther of the British Museum. This, however, by the way. To-day the squid is, I believe, the most numerous of all living creatures in the great Oceans where it forms the sole food of more active rapacious dwellers in the greater waters of the world. Outside China, where it is highly esteemed, its consumption as human food is confined to Italy and the South-Sea Islands, and even there it is but little used. Its place in the grand scheme of life as related to that of the individual is fatal. A powerful, insatiable, treacherous, misanthropic and ferocious, its whole physical presentment in life corresponds in horror, its huge glaring eyes, horny beak, and boneless, shapeless trunk give it peculiarly the appearance of a half-digested chicken. Its viscera and cartilaginous dorsal column are enclosed in a loose, round, tough envelope, tapering finely from the open end below the head to a point at the tail. Heavier than all the rest of the brute and more than twice as long as the prehensile limbs growing from round the head; those terrible weapons, pliable as whip lashes and strong as hemp that have armed so many monsters of antique fable and modern fiction; but none more cruel than this one of fact. Covered with toothed sucking cups, these tentacles once thrown about a victim, only actual severance can free it from the deadly embrace. The suction of the beak is guided by a vivid light, larger than itself the squid most promptly down it prey. Fishermen declare that the arms feed themselves drawing nutriment through the suckers independently of the mouth. There may be some germ of truth in this belief, as all the creature's functions appear to operate on imperfectly developed embryo lines. Its definite acts of reproduction depart materially from general laws, after a certain stage of immaturity. The progenitor then sheds a limb with its offspring, so that they are never truly born as separate entities but merely cast off to independent growth. These "chips of the block" are guided by a vivid light, sent down to the bottom of the sea at what depths is out of the question. So low an organism might be capable of living at any depth, while the open envelope and open water channel passing through the length of the body make the very best conceivable structure for sustaining all-round liquid pressure, distributing it from within as from without over the greater possible extent of surface. We know that the more deep the sea the more brightly shine the phosphorescent lights over its surface, every wave and movement in the water being marked by a burst of pale blue fire very pleasant to the eye. Amidst this general glow may be seen many glowing organs of light much more intense and constant than the sparkling region around them. I have planted a net into these centres and brought up a small squid time and again shining so at night that one hesitates to touch it lest the cold slabby thing should burn one. Of all search-lights possessed by marine creatures that of the squid is the most powerful. This would prove a cause of danger by revealing its presence to its enemies, prohibitive to a lengthened existence, were it not provided with an altogether extraordinary organ for throwing an artificial shade over its shining light. It carries about its pocket full of sepia, the black ink of the east, the one foreign body that can be introduced into the living tissue without setting up repellent action, nor is it ever absorbed, as is seen in tattooing with the best so-called Indian-ink. A little of this sepia ejected by the squid diffuses through the surrounding water and produces, as our painters in water-colour are well aware, a perfectly natural darkness differing in no faintest tint from the simple withdrawal of light.

That by no means uncommon oversight on the part of nature, where she forgets to "draw the line" resulting in a giant growth, would make this take place very frequently among the squids. The unanimous opinion of all fishing peoples in all parts of the world is that it is the largest fish in the sea. Many species of gigantic proportions have been taken during the years in American and Australian waters. A model of one from Newfound-land some forty feet long might have been seen at the South Kensington exhibit. There would be a certain vague fitness in the freak, if want of brain, which is here only doubtfully represented by a nervous ganglion in the head were compensated for by additional body. More seriously speaking it is quite a tenable theory in dealing with such an abnormality to hold that development does go on in the direction of continuous increase in size during life. Moreover there is no bone, shell or scaly frame to bind the bulk within mature limits.

To supplement a belief so well supported if not now everywhere established by Professor Wilson of Glasgow that the sea-serpent is merely a "Chang" among fishes I would put forward something more than a surmise that the squid and the sea-serpent are one and the same; not by any means, however, let it be supposed with the object of justifying my head-line that I propose to do, in my next, efforts to excite curiosity. As the squid is the sole food of the sperm whale and of many blubber-yielding cetaceans, it is the original manufacturer of the great oil-supply of the sea? and if so what prospect have we of getting our oil at first hand? Are those fleets of innumerable Chinese small craft met with at incredible distances from sight of land in the China seas exclusively squid fishermen? If so when fishing out of soundings, as they do, what to us novel appliances do they use, and from what depths do they draw their hauls? An age or two before "the beginning" there dwelt in the land of "Nod" an exceedingly wide awake people, indeed, a monograph such as the above would be a condensation of prehistoric squid catches, who probably took up the industry about the same time as the whales, could supply materials for, would be worth a great deal. How is the very uniform size of the desiccated squid of the shops to be accounted for when ideally the same species several feet in length is a common object of the sea-shore in some parts of the world? How is it that all squids found in the stomach of the Albatross are again so uniform in size, about one quarter that of the better known? and lastly how is it that all the lacinated fragments of squid I have taken from the stomachs of sword-fish, saw-fish and hammer-headed sharks have belonged to specimens that must have weighed from ten to thirty-pounds when all there? These facts appear to me to point to a gradual migration from the bottom where they emerge from over to the surface where sight is stimulated, tissue hardened and colour taken on before again retiring to a permanent habitat near the dark bottom. If Solomon had said "Who would sup off the devil-fish must have a long snout" no one would have ventured to dispute it. All deep water blow-fish, except the sperm and grampus, have bottle-noses and all dwellers in the deeper seas without exception have their respiratory openings remote from their mouth, descended in some way, as though designed with reference to just such danger as would be incurred in an encounter with a too powerful squid. A flood of light should be thrown on the conditions of life obtaining at depths in the sea beyond the reach of daylight. Judging from the display at the surface on a dark night we have every reason to believe that lower down the water can be illuminated at will of its denizens to a degree limited only by their requirements. The light as a rule only evidences itself while a fish is in motion. Its duration and power would seem to depend entirely on the amount of direct muscular energy expended in producing it. These conditions admirably meet the demand created by absence of an alternating sun-light and darkness and dispel in a flash the awful gloom one has always in imagination associated with those known depths of old Ocean that can only be fathomed in figures too high to mean anything.

Have we not something to learn also of the sepia? In different and quite modern authorities I find two recipes for Chinese ink: "Lampblack, gum Arabic and milk;" "sepia, ambergris and gum" both set down conclusively. I suspect, that after all our jumps at conclusions we have not yet quite mastered the secret of the universal ink of China. If the squid provided any considerable proportion at all of the ink used in this most ink-spilling of people how are such necessarily enormous quantities of sepia produced and what is the market value of the crude article. Some five years ago there was a gentleman in North China, whom I shall call Mr. Smith because that is not his name, and I only know of him from having read with absorbing interest a paper of his in the 'journal' of the N. C. Branch of the R.A.S. in which he disposed of the Chinese crocodile in such a way that he must have made his mark in Zoology. Should he be still in the country he may see in the few hints I have thrown out an opportunity for even higher achievements.

3.—That such privileges were first given to French Government mail steamers in British home ports in virtue of a Postal Convention made by Great Britain with France in 1856, by which Convention similar privileges were given by the French Government to British Government mail steamers in French and Algerian ports.

4.—That these privileges confer a prestige in the eyes of the Chinese upon the Foreign "lines" named, and facilitate the business of the "lines" to an extent injurious to the interests of British shipowners and carriers of cargo competing with them; that, on the other hand, such full privileges are not enjoyed by any British steamers in French ports.

5.—That, for these and other reasons given in the address of the Hongkong Chamber to Her Majesty such privileges bestowed at Hongkong, or elsewhere, should be withdrawn, or much curtailed.

It is moreover stated in a letter from Lord Rosebery to Count Hatzfeldt, dated April 26th, 1886, that a Postal Convention, similar to that made with France in 1856, was made with Belgium in 1876, and that in a later brought before the British Council in which privileges of the Convention were pleaded, judgment was given adverse to the terms of the Convention, on the ground that such Convention was not legal unless authorised by Parliament.

It is therefore the opinion of your Memorialists that such privileges, not being allowed by the law of the land, should be withdrawn; and furthermore, that if it is necessary to grant any exemptions to vessels belonging to a foreign nation, they should be such alone as are unavoidable on account of political exigencies, and they should not be of a character to give any undue prestige or freedom to foreign vessels to the prejudice of British vessels and the interests of their owners.

The Council of this Chamber have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:—"That foreign vessels engaged in trade, whether subsidised or not by their Governments, should not enjoy any privileges in British ports which are not accorded to British vessels."

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Lordships will be pleased to advise the Ordinance No. 18 and No. 19 of 1888, passed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong on the 28th day of August, 1888, and objected to by the Hongkong Chamber, may be disallowed, along with other Ordinances of a similar kind, and that the same be replaced by other British Crown Colonies.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.  
Given under the Common Seal of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool this 10th day of January, 1889.  
HENRY COKE, President.  
THOMAS H. BARKER, Secretary.

## THE OPENING OF THE UPPER YANGTZE.

The "Ichang Convention" is in the full throes of production. Seven native officials and a full-fledged Consul have now been occupied for about a month in attempting to frame "Rules and Regulations" which shall supplement the celebrated clause in the Chefoo Convention, which permits British Merchants not to trade at Chungking until steamers have been there. As far as we can learn, not only has no agreement been arrived at between the Consul and the Chinese, but we are told that the deputies have not yet reached an agreement among themselves. At this rate, we may wait till Christmas before the long-looked-for permission is granted, especially seeing that the negotiators on the Chinese side have to refer to their principals for ratification of everything they may agree to, to whom their instructions direct them to "report the progress of negotiations from time to time." In Ichang itself, we are told, bets are freely offered that no conclusion will be come to this year and the general impression seems to be that there is no serious intention anywhere of really opening up the west to foreign steamers or to steamers at all. The inference is that the Taungli Yamen have not honestly determined to comply with Sir John Walsham's request, but that they are still tampering, either from a dislike to offend the province, or from a genuine dread of a popular outbreak. How strong the Central Government really is when it makes up its mind, is shown in the marvellous smoothness with which the recent Opium Convention has worked from the beginning; the orders from Peking have been literally obeyed throughout each of the eighteen provinces, notwithstanding the large number of opium *Likhs* officials whose bread depended upon the innumerable transit dues to which the drug had previously been subjected. There, however, the gain to the Central Government by the change was more obvious than in the present instance and, no doubt, as long as the official and popular objections to the scientific development of the inexhaustible mineral resources of the west are allowed to prevail, the benefits of steam communication can be only partially felt. Szechuen seems, from recent accounts, to be overpopulated and the fear that steamers will diminish the demand for manual labour in one quarter (while no openings are afforded for it in another), is one of the chief causes of the persistent opposition to the *Kulung's* advance.

Vested interests are all-powerful in this conservative country, and with no counter interests to appeal to the *vis inertia* is to be overcome in shunting any new project is almost insuperable. Unless the Chinese Government is given from without, the Chinese will do nothing of themselves which may tend to give farther access to enterprises inaugurated by foreigners; and, in the present instance, unless Sir John Walsham "puts his foot down" there will be no steamer in Chungking this year. Sir John should do now what he might well have done a year ago, and give notice to the Taungli Yamen that if by a certain fixed day the promised permit for the *Kulung* is not granted, he will authorize her to proceed simply under existing regulations for steam navigation on the Lower Yangtze, regulations which have been found amply sufficient to protect the junkmen hitherto, and under which no case of collision has occurred, that we can remember, where the steamer, whether right or wrong, has not had to pay, and pay liberally, for the damage resulting.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## CORRECTIONS OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITION.

South, 25th February, 1889.  
In debt to Chinese; in debt to Japanese; in debt to British; in debt to Germans; in debt to Americans; in debt to Russians; in debt to others; debts, debts, everywhere! The Royal Mint at a standstill! owing to the poverty of the government and the hypothecation by it of metals, procured from Japan, to merchants who have temporarily relieved the pressing needs of the executive. Government funds squandered in every direction. On second-hand steamers; on chartering a steamer to go to an unpopulated port in Japan; on attempts to get up a "flag" on rice; on superfluous officials. In short, on every species of "Id" conceivable.  
No progress; no prosperity. The capital, a seething bed of intrigue, corruption, despotism, misery, and vile barbarity. The people and government given up almost entirely to drunkenness and licentious pleasures.  
No peace; turmoil; the rule of the day; turmoil the "watch-word" of the government.



The country is in a state of perfect bankruptcy, and unable to pay salaries due to foreign employees; in fact, owing of arrears of wages due to the Army and the secretaries (native) of various departments!

Such was the state of Corea in 1886, and such is the chronic state of Corea to-day. It is not unfair, I consider, to attribute this scandalous, this degrading state of affairs to the fact that Corea has never since the country was opened some six years ago—followed any other than a vacillating, partisan, petty-fogging policy. First, she looks towards China; then she casts her eyes towards Japan; then she solicits the protection of Russia (as the *Yokohama Specie Bank* tells us in its disclaimer of an 1889 Secret Protective Treaty, vide *Novosti* of 25th November, 1888, published in St. Petersburg). To Germany she glances; to America; to Italy. In fine, to any country from which she surmises funds may be obtained. About herself, or the condition of the masses, she has no proper thought. The cry is money! money! money! Let us get money! "Wealth is power," so let us get hold of money, and then all other needful things will soon be obtained: our independence; our prestige as a member of the comity of civilized nations; our commerce developed; our own currency circulating throughout the world, etc.

But, alas! What have all these struggles for money ended in? What has resulted from this hollow clamour for loans? Failure! Absolute, wretched, beggarly, bankrupt failure! This has been the award. And why? Primarily because the Government has had no fixed policy (possibly has not yet understood how to form a policy). Vacillation has been "the order of the day!"

We may reasonably conjecture that Corea has now become tired of this miserable, this petty-fogging style of partisan policy, and would be very glad to have a brief, if not long, period of repose, an opportunity to "take breath," and survey the rough ground over which she has struggled with poverty, corruption, and treachery for the past few years. Then she should be glad to do, in the hope of regaining her feigned and now utterly lost prestige.

Doubtless were Corea to do all in her power to remove causes of jealousy, and inclination towards intrigue, from her capital; by the adoption of a policy of absolute neutrality, and confidence—without which large capitalists and various industries are frightened away from her shores—be restored, or rather established.

Why cannot Corea make a "big" loan? Why is the commerce of the country developing at such a snail's pace?

I answer, because confidence (the backbone of commerce) is wholly lacking. No one has confidence in Corea. No one makes a "big" loan to Corea. No one invests much in Corea.

It might be well for His Majesty and his Government to bear in mind that mercantile wealth and the prosperity of the people is the source of both the wealth and the glory of nations. A poor country implies a weak Government, as a rich country implies a strong Government.

It may be said, with candour, that Corea at present is little short of a very pandemic upon earth. It is a condition which is nothing short of a menace to the best interests not only of Corea herself, but also to all states represented in the capital. It is right that such a state of affairs should be looked upon with complacency by those who have an interest in the destiny of this kingdom? I should say "No; decidedly not."

As soon as Corea is thoroughly established as an absolutely neutral kingdom, then it will become nothing more nor less than a neutral zone between Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and British possessions in the Far East. Can it be contended with reason that a transgression of Corea into a peaceful neutral zone from a seething bed of intrigue, iniquity, corruption, bigotry, slavery, despotism, misery, and lawlessness, or can possibly, prove otherwise than a grand accomplishment and a safeguard not only to her own interests, but also to those of European and Eastern States generally?

It may not unreasonably be taken for granted that the answer of the civilized world will be that, in effecting such a change for Corea, those who have participated in it will have accomplished a coup which, while of permanent benefit to the peninsula kingdom, will have as its sequence almost certain security against conflict between Far Eastern States.

A glance at the map will be sufficient to demonstrate to any one that, from a strategic point of view, Corea is of immense value. It is therefore a matter of paramount importance to those countries which have possessions in the Far East, or whose commercial and political interests are at stake—in the event of a war in the Far East—that peace should reign supreme in Corea, and that the integrity of the kingdom should be preserved.

No substantial peace or real prosperity can exist in this country without the maintenance of a policy of strict neutrality. Tranquillity once assured, then Corea will speedily enter upon an era of prosperity and true civilization. The night will close upon bigotry, corruption, tyranny; and the dawn of civilization will appear in all its glory.

With all due deference to its dignity and sensitiveness, one might reasonably suggest to the Korean Government the advisability of avoiding every species of complication.

Worry not about independence. Worry not about missionaries. Worry not about establishing legations in Western States. Worry not about the construction of railways. Worry not about "striking" your own silver coinage. About these and other profane affairs worry not! Rather strive after peace. For with peace, the outcome of the establishment and maintenance of strict neutrality, prosperity will make itself apparent. The past, the present, what a sad and scandalous spectacle! Then why not try neutrality, pure and simple neutrality?

It may be, perchance, that the day has passed when Corea will be permitted to steer her own course, either on neutral or other lines. The day may be nigh when Corea will reap that which she has sown. She has sown intrigue, brood, little wonder, then, should she reap the fruits thereof!

Of one thing we may be sure, and it is this:—that the present status quo cannot long be maintained.

What is to be, then, Neutrality, Chastisement, or War? This is the question of the hour.—"Viator" in *Chinese Times*.

#### MEMORIAL ON REFORMS.

The Provincial Judge of Kuangtung, Wang Chi-chun, submits a memorial recommending the adoption of various reforms, to meet the present requirements of the nation.

He classifies these reforms under four different heads:—  
1st.—China should possess an abundance of steamships. In former years outside nations were able to treat us with arrogance because they possessed powerful warships and destructive cannon, while we had none of our own. It was only after the experience of several wars with foreign countries that our Government perceived the necessity of having steamships of our own, and for this purpose, they sanctioned the organization of the China Merchants S.N. Co., and further established naval yards at Foochow and Shanghai for the purpose of shipbuilding. But the conditions governing shipping enterprises in China greatly differ from those of foreign

countries. In Europe the shipping merchant has every encouragement offered him for the profitable prosecution of his business and in return for the privileges his Government may in times of international hostilities make use of his vessels, either as transports, privateers, despatch-boats, or such like purposes. By adopting such a liberal policy, a foreign Government reaps a two-fold benefit. In time of peace, the numerous ships of its people afford it a large source of revenue, while in case of war, it can avail itself of these ships for belugent purposes. On the other hand, Chinese allowed none of her merchants to build and own steamships, so that they are forced to spend annually vast sums of money in chartering vessels of other nationalities to transport their goods for them. It is truly pitiable that while foreign merchants make such substantial profits from their shipping enterprises, China should deny this privilege to her people and force them to employ the vessels of other nationalities and thus surrender the profits to them. If we examine into the commercial treaties which China has made, we shall find there no stipulation which prevents our merchants from engaging in the carrying trade. The reasons which influence our Government to adopt this illiberal policy are, first, a fear lest rival shipping companies will deprive the China Merchants S.N. Co. of a part of their profits, and secondly, lest too many Chinese-owned ships might give rise to a proportionally increased amount of smuggling. Our Government does not consider that the carrying trade of China is sufficient to support not only the C. M. S. N. Co., but all other companies which our merchants may form, and that these companies can work harmoniously together without undue rivalry or interference with each other. On the other hand, if we do not take steps to conserve the profits of the carrying trade among our own people, how can we prevent others from monopolizing the profits thereof? If Chinese merchants be privileged to own steamships, the money which they pay for securing their charters will be a source of considerable revenues which, if proper regulations be adopted and enforced, no danger of increased smuggling need be apprehended. What foreigners are most jealous about is the increase of steamships owned by Chinese. When there is an abundance of steamship lines of our own, we can carry our native products abroad in our own vessels, and bring back in return such imports as we desire. In this way the profits of the carrying trade will be divided and foreigners will no longer enjoy a monopoly. The jealousy of foreigners is caused by fearing such results as those above indicated. It is proposed that His Majesty order the Tsung-li Yamen, the Board of Admiralty, and the Ministers of northern and southern trade to formulate a set of regulations governing the issuance of charters to merchants desirous of owning and running steamships, and devise measures for the proper protection of their revenue, wherever these steamers may ply for trade. Those who send steamers abroad for the prosecution of international trade should have extra privileges granted them: the expiry of fixed periods, and those vessels that can be utilized as transports in times of war, and our Government should charter them for the public service. In recent years, thousands and even millions of our people from the southern maritime provinces have gone abroad for business and trade, and the wealthy merchants among them, if liberal provisions be allowed them for the formation of steamship Companies, would eagerly vie with each other in availing themselves of their privileges. Most of the moderately wealthy merchants will also form themselves into companies, and endeavour to share in the profits of the carrying trade. At the end of ten years Chinese vessels flying our national colours will be seen in every foreign port, and our Government and merchants will reap untold benefit. What is of paramount importance at present is to secure popular confidence, and to this end merchants should be allowed to prosecute their trade, absolutely free from the interference of official control. The wealth of individuals is the wealth of nations; if China would be a wealthy power, she can adopt no wiser policy than to promote the wealth of her people, and in this view the memorialist recommends the extension of the carrying trade by our own people.

2nd.—China should purchase machinery to further her industrial purposes. Among the great diversity of machinery, none are of such utility to China as those for forging iron and weaving cotton cloth. Though arsenals already exist in Shanghai, Foochow, and Tientsin, yet in none of these places has a single cannon or gun been manufactured out of native iron forged and rolled by our machinery. What China must do is to provide herself with these iron forging machines, to be used for the manufacture of arms with our native iron. In this manner China will not be dependent on foreign countries and in times of war, when contrabands are prohibited from entering our ports, we can supply our own arms. The Cotton Cloth Mill Company at Shanghai has recently been reorganized under the direction of H. E. the Viceroy of Chihli, but owing to insufficient capital, the operations of the Company are greatly restricted, and the output of the establishment for one year does not reach the value of one million taels, whereas the quantity that is annually imported and consumed in China exceeds fifty millions of taels in value. It is recommended that, following the example of the C.M.S.N. Co. and the Imperial Telegraph Company, the Throne order the Ministers of northern and southern trade to provide the needed capital for carrying on the manufacture of cotton cloth in China on a large scale, in order to achieve the required success. At present the consumption of foreign cottons among our people everywhere, in the interior as well as in the outposts is daily increasing, because the price of the foreign article is lower and the quality of the threads finer than our native fabrics. China should take measures to manufacture these cottons, as she can easily take the business out of the hands of foreigners. The expense of freight, the import revenue, and the excess cost of labour can be saved by manufactures in China. Having once lost their business in cottons, which is the staple article of their imports, foreigners will find business in China so unprofitable that they of their own accord will return to their homes.

3rd.—The Military Competitive Examinations should be modified. Our dynasty owes its existence to the use of foot and mounted archery, and for this reason these two branches of the art have been held in the highest esteem. But the conditions governing warfare have greatly changed, and in place of the bow and arrow, we have the ironclad and the terrible cannon to deal with, and when such weapons of warfare are in vogue, we cannot longer place reliance on our antiquated arms. In Western countries, every man from the Prince down to the humblest peasant learns the art of using fire-arms, and even those foreigners who have come to our country for business have periodical practice with the rifle. In this manner foreigners become skilled marksmen and they make formidable soldiers. It is recommended that in the military examinations, aside from requiring the candidate to shoot the bow and arrow, he be made to shoot at a target with a rifle, the best marksman being awarded the highest honour. This plan is parallel to the reform in the literary examinations, where mathematics have been added to the list of literary subjects. The second competitors of these military

examinations should be appointed to teach rifle shooting to their townspeople and others in the neighbourhood of their native residence, in order that the populace at large may eventually learn the accurate use of the fire-arm. In recent years, vacancies of officers occurring in the provincial forces have generally been filled by men who were of Kiangsu from the rank of Colonel downwards, selected on account of their skill with the rifle or some other fire-arm. This practice was begun by the Viceroy Tseng Kuofan and afterwards followed by Shen Pao-chên. It is recommended that a Decree be issued authorizing this practice to be enforced in the provincial armies.

4th.—In the prosecution of the river works at Cheng Chou three important considerations should be kept in mind. (a) To ease the dangerous pressure of the water on the banks, canals should be dug at available places. These places should be on the upper sections of the river, where large hollows may be had to receive the water that is conducted thence by the canals. This plan is far better than cutting canals below the breach. (b) In purchasing the materials for river works, too stringent regulations cannot be enacted and enforced, to prevent deputies from dishonesty and other irregular practices. (c) The strictest economy should be practised in the employment of labour. An excellent expedient would be to have the 10,000 soldiers stationed in Shantung employed on the river works, and thus save the Imperial treasury much treasure. This expedient was resorted to by the memorialist with signal success when he was engaged in fortifications at Hainan and afterwards at Chin Chen, on the southern frontier.—*Shih Pao*.

#### THE STORY OF A HYPHEN.

If with a name that's common you should have a wish to move  
In Fashion's highest circles,—to belong to the elite,  
There's nothing like a hyphen to give the needed shove,  
And, if lived up to properly, to keep you on your feet.

When first I came to China's shores, my name was Charley Pott,  
And then it didn't matter, for I was young and green.  
But now I've come to understand it helps a nian a lot  
To get his name revised—and put a hyphen in between.

At first with "C. Pott" on my card I lived as youngsters do;  
Class B were my associates, I even knew class C;  
I trod the path my forebears trod, amid a jovial crew,  
While life had beer and skittles it was good enough for me.

It was when first I went on leave, the subtle change began,  
I think I felt a craving for a higher sort of life,  
When next I came to China I had taken Mary Ann  
(Her name was Skeggs, of Richmond Hill) to be my wedded wife.

An artless maid in home-made frocks was she in former days,  
Sang homely little ballads, and always dined at one;  
But as the grass-snake sheds its skin so Mary changed her ways,  
And ere one moon had waxed and waned her work was fully done.

Our cards are printed "Mr. and Mrs. Chymley-Pott."  
We've bought a crest (supporters, sweeps) and have one day "at home";  
We hire a thirty dollars trap with mafos who Official hand and uniform of peacock blue and chrome;

We give mixed dinners, quite select; we shun small public halls,  
And Mary (now called Gladys) has studied her Debrett;  
She reads the last *Society* before a round of calls,  
And mentions old acquaintances—whom somehow I forget.

We'll add a "de" unto our name before another year;  
We talk of the "De Chymleys" now, and vaguely say we've got  
The "possession" of "our place" at home. Now all of this I fear,  
Though swallowed now, would not have done with simple Charley Pott.

And thus as one small silver streak both England's shores protect,  
And basks her remedies when they incline to waste and rob,  
Even so the smallest hyphen makes you wonder-fully select,  
And marks you from the common, the great unhyphened mob.

—"Gua" in *Chinese Times*.

#### KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kiukiang, 17th March, 1889.  
Nothing of very great importance has happened here since 11th wrote. The British gunboat *Firedrake* lies peacefully at anchor off the bank, but she leaves to-morrow on a visit to Hankow. The *Alacrity*, with Admiral Salmon on board, is on her way up the river, but unfortunately the "heaven sent barriers" are not sufficiently covered with water to afford her a passage. The water is still falling, but I expect to see the *Alacrity* pass this port within the next week.

H.M.S. *Porpoise*, our future river defence, is now lying at Chinkiang and will doubtless remain there for some time, as affairs are still unsettled. General satisfaction is expressed that we are to have a little more protection, as the natives could (and might) burn down our Settlement at any time; they have repeatedly threatened to do so.

Our Municipal Council are having a piece of land laid out as a recreation ground—a boon that will be very highly appreciated, not only by lawn tennis players but also by our juvenile population.

To-day one of the lady candidates for a place within the harem of the Emperor arrived here en route for her ancestral halls. Although an unsuccessful competitor the young damsel appeared quite happy, and she was received by her father and all the high officials with great pomp.

A large quantity of sycee has arrived here lately. It was taken "up country" by the tea merchants with a guard of coolies, who were armed with rusty spears and other warlike implements of an age long gone by, and will, of course, be used in paying for our New Season's teas.

The tea season will open about the second week in May.

#### ROMEO WAS A "CHUMP."

It was at the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Broadway Theatre one evening last week. He came in late. The disaster to the club had been a good one. He had matched

for the tickets and won, and had decided to sit for an hour or so in the front row and honor the play with his presence and his criticisms.

His knowledge of the Shakespearean drama was not as deep as a well, and his appreciation of the lines of the play was rather spoiled by his ignorance of its plot and its final ending. Nevertheless, he had some ideas of his own, and after the balcony scene delivered them as follows:—

"This fellow Romeo is a chump. He doesn't know his business a little bit. Imagine a man making love to a girl like that. There he stands like a stick before the front door of her old man's house, talks a lot of nonsense about the moon and other stuff, and doesn't once invite Juliet out to supper. 'Why, the fellow is a farmer. Now, if he was in this town he would have to change his game pretty quick. Instead of walking around like a dude he should have climbed up the balcony, kissed Juliet, got off some jokes and asked her to sneak off to supper with him, stopping at Camden afterwards and getting married. The old Romeo could be fixed, and there would have been no killing in the second act. I tell you this dago Romeo was no good. Wish I had been in his place, that's all."

So the criticism ended. The part of Romeo will have to be rewritten.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. Rodway, M.D., Butter-Knowledge, Dartington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

#### To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of  
H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.,  
AND  
LADY DES VŒUX.

TO-MORROW EVENING,  
THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1889.

A MY SHERWIN,

the distinguished PRIMA DONNA of COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S CRISTAL PALACE, &c.

Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the most accomplished Lyric Artist who has ever visited the East, (and this opinion has been endorsed by the leading papers and the public of Hongkong).

Assisted by her  
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 28th March,  
Third and Fourth Scenes from  
"TROVATORE."

SATURDAY, the 30th March,  
GRAND REGIMENTAL COMMAND.

Under the Patronage of COL. F. FORBES-ROBERTSON and Officers of the A. & S. Highlanders. Donizetti's entire Comic and Romantic Opera THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, with the assistance of Members of the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders, by kind permission of the Col. and Officers.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD., whose seats can be secured in advance for the entire Season.  
Soldiers in uniform 50 cents to Back Seats, other Prices as usual.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M.  
HUGO GORLITZ,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [380]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE of \$400,000 in 800 \$500 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of \$500 each, to be paid off on or before the 19th April, 1895 (as provided by the Debentures and the conditions endorsed thereon) of which the sum of \$300,000 is offered to the Public.

Applications from the Public are invited for the above \$300,000 in \$500 per cent. per Annum Mortgage Debentures of \$500 each.

These Debentures are issued in order to provide funds for paying off existing Mortgages, amounting to \$300,000, for the erection and completion of the New Wing of the Hotel, and for other purposes of the Company, and they will be charged (as provided by the Debentures and the Conditions endorsed thereon) upon the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 3, Marine Lot No. 5, and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7, and the entire block of buildings thereon, being the whole of the Company's valuable landed Property and buildings situated, as is well known, in the business centre of the City.

Each Debenture will be issued at par for the sum of \$500 payable to Bearer, and will carry interest from the 19th April, 1889, at the rate of 5 per cent. half-yearly, on the 19th October and the 19th April, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Debentures will be redeemable by drawings as follows: \$100,000 on the 19th April, 1890; \$150,000 on the 19th April, 1893, and the remaining \$150,000 on the 19th April, 1895.

Tenders for the above \$300,000 must be accompanied by a cheque for the full amount tendered for, including premia (if any). No tender under par will be accepted. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Secretary.

Tenders must be addressed to ROBERT LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, and sent to the Office in the Hotel not later than 4 O'CLOCK P.M., on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1889, after which the tenders will be opened. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for Hotel Debentures."

No cheque will be cashed until allotment has been made. If no allotment is made to any applicant his cheque will be returned to him, but without interest, and where the number of Debentures allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him the surplus will be returned to him.

The Debentures offered to the Public will be allotted pro rata to the highest Tenderers. The Form of Debenture can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WATSON and DEACON, the Company's Solicitors, No. 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

By Order,  
R. LYALL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [378]

#### To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

And Notice is further given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on the same day, at 12.15 o'clock p.m., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$5,000,000 by the issue of 20,000 New Shares of \$100 each, on which New Shares a First Call of \$50 per Share shall be paid as hereinafter provided, and the balance of \$50 per Share shall be payable in such amounts, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board shall determine, and that the Board be authorised to issue such New Shares at such a premium (not exceeding \$50 per cent.) as it may think fit, such premium to be paid on Allotment.

2.—That of such New Shares 12,500, or (as the case may be) a number comprising, or equivalent to, One New Share for every complete number of two existing shares, be offered to the persons who on the 2nd day of May, 1889, shall be the registered shareholders of the existing shares, in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two existing shares, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of new shares which each such registered Shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing, will be deemed to be not accepted. The First Call of \$50 on every such accepted share shall be paid at the time of acceptance, and all such non-accepted shares, and also the remainder (if any) of the said 12,500 New Shares, shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

3.—That the remaining 12,500 new shares shall be offered to the Public in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine, but so that the First Call of \$50 per Share on these remaining 12,500 shares shall be paid on Application.  
4.—That all premia on the said New Shares shall be carried to the Reserve Fund mentioned in Article No. 98 of the Company's Articles of Association.

ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary (pro. tem.)  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [385]

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in Blue Buildings for 6 months, from May 1st.

Apply to  
Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
100 House Lane.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [387]

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI,"  
Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., For Freight or Passage, apply to  
Messrs. A. H. YON & Co.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [388]

OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [374]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents in Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [374]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL OF TEN DOLLARS per Share is due on the 2nd day of April, 1889, as per Article No. 33 of the Company.

Shareholders will please pay the amount due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order,  
A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [320]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this Journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all enquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to send to this Office, as early as possible "Memorandum as to Scrip" duly filled in.

ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary (pro. tem.)  
Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1889. [372]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company having PURCHASED the MILLS from the HONGKONG STEAM SAW MILL CO. (LD.), Bowington, are prepared to Contract for the Supply of Borneo and other Timbers, in Logs or sawn to any dimensions, at short notice. The Company are also prepared to undertake General Agency Business at any of its Branches in Borneo.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents in Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [376]

#### Intimations.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
No. 135.

THE following is published for general information.  
By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1889.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALTERATION OF LIGHT,  
HONGKONG.

ON and after the 1st day of May, 1889, the Light exhibited at GREEN ISLAND will show as follows:—

WHITE from S. by E. & E. through East to N.W.  
RED between S. by E. & E. and S.S.W. & W. (Bearings are magnetic and taken from Seaward).  
The remaining portion of the whole circle is obscured by the Island itself.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed dioptric of the fourth order, elevated 60 feet above the sea.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY,  
Ret.-Com., R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1889. [3



